New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.—NO. 1415. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATURE OF ILLINOIS.

New-Territory of District-Attorneys—Publication of Legal Notice.

MORE WANTED.

The Temperance Bill—A Question of Privilege.

THE PRICE OF A NOTARY—RETURN OF SENATORS

LETTING LOOSE.

DEATH OF HON. R. F. HARWOOD.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, March 31, 1856.

In the Senate this morning Mr. RICHARDSON, from the Committee on Prisons, introduced a petition, with two papers, and resolution. The resolution was as follows, and was adopted:

That an appropriation (sufficient) to relieve the embarrassment of immigration from present embarrassments should be made by this Legislature in order to preserve the utility and advantages of that institution, and that such appropriation be made in Supply bill for the present fiscal year of the Government.

The report merely recited the reasons which had caused the Board to borrow those deeply involved, together with statements of the amount of property held by them in trust for the State, and which had been sold for moneys received, from emigrants, and necessarily the present deficiency to be appropriated to relieve them of indebtedness.

Some time afterward, Mr. HASKIN moved the re-consideration of the vote passing the resolution, which was carried, and the resolution was laid on the table. Mr. HASKIN avowed his ability to prove the Commissioners unworthy of confidence, and to show that their connexion with the State should be brought to a close.

MANNAH.

Mr. HASKIN, from the minority of the select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Emmet and Nebraska, submitted his report. It was ordered to be printed.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS AND THEIR LAW-PARTNERS.

Mr. RAMSAY introduced a bill relative to District-Attorneys which (also) was read once, as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any District-Attorney or his law partner, directly or indirectly, to receive or agree to receive any fee or reward for any official act of such District-Attorney from any person, except the salaries, fees or salary of such District-Attorney.

SEC. 2. Every District-Attorney and his law-partner shall directly or indirectly be engaged as attorney or counsel in any civil suit or proceeding, which there shall be any reasonable ground before or after the commencement of such suit or proceeding, growing out of his connexion with the office.

SEC. 3. Any violation of the above to be a misdemeanor, and vacate or render the office.

NEW CHANNEL-ARCH BRIDGE.

In the Assembly, Mr. MARTINDALE, from the select Committee to which was referred the bill to appoint Commissioners, with power to report a new route for the Erie Canal, reported the bill complete, and it was ordered to a third reading.

The only changes made in the bill are these: To require the petition of "fifty reputable freeholders, who have been such for a year," instead of "twenty householders," to warrant the granting of a license, and the application must be made in writing, and verified on oath, and he shall have "one," instead of "more" Canal Boats.

The amendatory section, amended so as to enforce a fine of from $5 to $20, for failing in payment for injury done, pay clothing, household furniture, provisions, forage, or damaged grain.

Section 21 proposes a fine of $50, instead of $10, for selling liquors to intoxicated persons, and strikes out about such the section.

The next section, allowing a wife to make complaint of her husband as a habitual drunkard entitles the petitioner to pay penalties, and directs the Overseer of Poor, or Supervisor, upon satisfactory proof, after a hearing on both sides, to issue notices to husband not to sell to such person.

Section 23 is amended so as to exempt parties from prosecution for selling "cider" only—not including "ale and domestic wines."

Canal boats are exempted from the provisions prohibiting the sale of liquors on board boats or vessels.

The Bill now punishes drugging and adulterating with imprisonment from three to six months, but so fine.

Mr. DEMAREST moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to amend by striking out the provision for grocers' licenses. He proceeded to urge his motion, still ruled out of order by the Speaker, as considering from the question.

Mr. FOOT moved to lay the bill on the table, to have the amendments printed. Lost—38 to 44.

Mr. FOOT then moved to recommit, with instructions to report back the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. HASKINS.

Without taking a vote upon either of these motions, or taking the question upon agreeing with the report of the Committee, the Speaker declared the bill ordered to a third reading—it being understood that the motions to recommit would be renewed on Wednesday, when the bill comes up for a third reading.

A SPEECH OF CONSIDERABLE MERIT.

Mr. G. A. DUNCAN then, under a question of privilege, addressed the Committee of the Whole in a speech of considerable merit, which had been alluded to by him and Mr. DEMAREST, but not answered. Mr. DUNCAN made it contained some reflections on him as a member of the Select Committee, and he wished it answered.

Mr. FOWLER objected, but the Clerk was directed by the Speaker to read the letters, which were found in the Sheriff's Office. They are as follows:

ALBANY, Feb. 25, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I am called upon to-day to make a statement in relation to the sale of liquor in the city of Troy, and desire to see you, both in the interest of justice and myself. Please call at my office as soon as you can.

Yours, &c., E. W. CLOVER.

Hon. G. A. DUNCAN.

ALBANY, Feb. 27, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Will you be so kind as to give me information as regards the sale of your bill? Yours respectfully,

HENRY K. SMITH.

Syracuse, Onondaga Co.

HON. GLOVER TO HON. DUNCAN.

CONGRESS HALL, ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1856.

HONORABLE SIR: Your favor of the 27th inst. came to me in due season, some time since, but owing to the unsettled state of the matters you inquire about, I have hesitated how to reply. I have been waiting until some particular course had been determined on.

After frequent and long consultations with many good and true men, we have come to the conclusion, that it will be the best policy to repeal the present law, and substitute in its stead a law similar to our old Excise Law, with the addition of what is known as the Fourteen Gallon Bill. [Liable to such a one of a few exceptions.] Prohibitory features.

It would be utterly futile to attempt an absolute repeal, without saving some enactment that would supersede a prohibitory law of this kind, prohibiting the sale of liquors in less quantities than five gallons. This law, if permitted to go into effect, would, as you very well know, entirely supersede the retail trade.

I think we have sufficient strength in the House to repeal, but I fear it would stick in the Senate. There is, however, every disposition manifested to adopt a liberal substitute for the present law. And I am confidently informed, that if such an enactment should be passed, the Governor would sign it without a doubt.

In reference to the bill you speak of, I will state that our friends have thought it proper to have no lobbying on this subject, but to do all we could in a quiet way.

It is sometimes necessary to have our reports published, and sometimes necessary to have our petitions printed, and sometimes necessary to have our grantees taken cognizance of by the Legislature, and we have no agent here, it occasionally involves some little expenditure.

But as Mr. HENDERSON, of this City, a very heavy dealer in liquors, has the sole charge of these matters, he could inform you upon what you want. I will show him your letter, and I have no doubt he will address you, and advise with you in the premises.

Yours, respectfully, F. W. GLOVER.

Mr. GLOVER said, as the name of Mr. HENDERSON was mentioned in the letter, he desired that a Committee should be appointed to inquire into the truth of the statement, that Mr. H. had been promised that for $20,000 the Republican members of the House would withdraw all opposition to the bill.

Mr. G. A. DUNCAN desired to have the Committee also inquire as to the money received by the Reporters occupying seats on the floor.

Without taking any vote on this or other propositions, the subject was then dropped, and the regular business was resumed.

BILLS PASSED.

The only business of interest, save to localities, was the passage of the following bills:

To appoint a Clerk to take testimony in the Courts of Kings County.

To provide for the distribution of standard works of American authors among the libraries of District Schools of the State.

To facilitate education and civilization among the Indians residing in the State.

THE VIEWS OF A NOTARY.

The New-York *Express* has a paragraph which charges that no Senator from the City can obtain the appointment of a notary. I have seen at least two of the Senators from your City asking and receiving such appointments, and I believe Senator SIMMONS has never failed to receive a prompt response to every application he has made. I know that he has himself said that he had become almost ashamed to ask for any more. This sufficiently refutes the *Express* story. I suppose the fact is Senator BROOKS, who has devoted two years to a continued abuse of the Executive and his political friends, has failed to obtain appointments for some of his brethren having a like disposition to abuse and villify.

The *Express* continues its charge further with a mysterious array of dashes and blanks, which implies that one applicant for a notary's commission paid $500 for it. Such a bargain and sale may have taken place—there are several persons hanging around Albany who pretend to have some kind of a connexion with the *Express* establishment, who would, doubtless, heartily embrace an opportunity to clear out an applicant who was so green as to think they had position or influence. But the *Express* dare not give the name of any respectable man who will say that he has paid any political friend of the Executive one cent for any such appointment. Will the *Express* establish the truth of its assertions, or retract its slander.

WELL AGAIN.

I am glad to see Senators TOWNSEND and CUTTING again in their seats. They both seem fully recovered from their indisposition.

LETTING LOOSE.

The Assembly has finally broken down all the barriers it has hitherto maintained to prevent party legislation. On Saturday forenoon they resolved to have a "Grinding Committee" appointed. In the afternoon they slid along all sorts of bills—in or out of order—and by evening the Assembly was "laying around so loose" that anything moved for was voted straight through.

DEATH OF HON. R. F. HARWOOD.

Somewhat unexpectedly it was announced yesterday morning that Hon. R. F. HARWOOD, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, had died at his rooms at Congress Hall in this city. The deceased was attacked on Thursday last with bleeding at the nose, caused by a rush of blood to the head. He was very much prostrated before the hemorrhage could be arrested. He partially rallied from the attack, and up to a late period on Saturday hopes were entertained of his recovery. On Sunday morning he became rapidly worse, and before nine o'clock he was a corpse.

Mr. HARWOOD was but thirty-eight years of age, and yet he had held many offices of honor and trust. Nearly three years ago he was elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and since then he has resided in Albany. He leaves a wife and one child. His remains were this morning taken to Bloomfield, Ontario County, for interment.

In all the attributes of manhood the deceased was excelled by few of those around him. He was possessed of more than ordinary intellect, was generous in his impulses, faithful in his friendships. Rare attributes, seldom appreciated, but too frequently abused.

Of course this morning we have been making investigation of the law which directs the manner in which vacancies in the office held by the deceased are to be filled. I find that when they occur during the session of the Legislature, the Senate and Assembly elect, by joint ballot, a person to fill such vacancy. So that upon the present assembled wisdom devolves the duty of electing. When such a vacancy occurs during the recess of the Legislature the Governor has the appointment. LEO.

The Albany Bridge Bill in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, March 31.

The Bridge bill was ordered to a third reading in the Senate this evening, by a vote of 16 to 6. It is understood that the bill will be read to-morrow, when I think it will receive a larger affirmative vote than it received this evening. LEO.

Executive Appointments.

Governor CLARK has appointed the following Commissioners in other States for taking acknowledgments of Deeds, &c.:

Charles Demond, Boston, Mass., vice John A. Bolles, removed from the city.

Thomas M. Stetson, New-Bedford, Mass., vice Walter Mitchell, removed from the city.

Roger Welles, St. Paul, Minnesota Territory.

S. Henry Chase, Nevada, California.

James W. Grover, Newark, N. J.

John N. Parker, Burlington, Iowa.

Lorenzo Fairbanks, Davenport, Iowa.

Wm. R. Sheffield, Dixon, Lee County, Ill.

Wm. M. Pendleton, Norfolk, Va.

Thomas P. Pingree, Jr., Salem, Mass.

Benj. Hackey, Aurora, Ill.; Edward N. Kitchell, Rockford, Ill.; Geo. H. Stone, Peoria, Ill.

Thomas Gadsden, Charleston, S. C.

The seventh volume of *Howe's Illuminated Household Stories*, a library of entertainment for little folks, has appeared, and, like the rest of its family, is in every respect most attractive. The fairy lore which charmed our own childhood in a much humbler form than Mr. HOWE's very handsome volumes, we would fain hand down to the rising generation, and in this series the task has been carefully revised. The old story of "Beauty and The Beast" occupies the present volume, with a frontispiece printed in oil colors, (a triumph of art, in its way,) and about a dozen beautiful engravings on wood, from designs by W. H. THWAITES. Binding, paper, print, and decorated binding, are all in accordance, producing a volume which not like the fairy tale, but genuine in matured years, have every reason to admire. The whole series is very good. (New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.)

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—7 Hanover-st., and 128 Broadway. Associated Press Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The $300,000 for the Suppression of Indian Disturbances—The Anti-Nebraska Caucus.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 31.

The city is excessively stagnant.

Present indications are that the House will refuse the appropriation of $500,000 asked for the suppression of Indian disturbances in Oregon.

The Anti-Nebraska men held another caucus to-night. Speeches were made by CURTIS and HAMMONS, of Indiana, SCOTT, of Ohio, and others. Harmony against the Administration party was the universal sentiment. General FOSDICK, of Kansas, also spoke, and in answer to inquiries, gave a minute and interesting account of the proceedings there during the disturbances, and relative to further prospects. His private letters state that the immigration into Kansas is a thousand per week since navigation opened—eight out of ten Free-State men.

The Speech of Gen. Pomeroy at the Anti-Nebraska Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 31.

The prominent feature of the Anti-Nebraska Caucus at the Capitol to-night, was the speech of General POMEROY, who responded to the call to hear from the "State" of Kansas. In regard to public opinion, he said, the people were anxious to have the State admitted with the Topeka Constitution. Emigration was going on at the rate of 1,000 a week.

He graphically described the alleged invasion by Missourians, and threatened capture by Gen. of Lawrence, said denounced the elections in that city as illegal. His assurance that the sentiment of the people of Kansas was overwhelmingly on the side of Freedom was hailed by the Anti-Nebraskaites in caucus with wild delight. He was certain that any illegal interference with their rights would be sternly resisted. He made a long and eloquent speech, and answered many questions propounded by his delighted listeners.

Adjourned to Monday.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 31.

CASE OF THE WILKES EXPEDITION.

Mr. CLAYTON, in making explanations regarding his remarks the other day, said the whole cost of WILKES' Exploring Expedition, during four years' employment, including the printing of the narrative, was about $1,356,000.

THE REVENUE BOARD.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolutions submitted by Mr. TYLER, providing for the appointment of a Committee to examine members of the late Naval Board for the purpose of ascertaining the reasons which governed the action of the Board.

Mr. IVERSON reviewed the action of the Board, sympathizing with the unfortunate victims of that extraordinary tribunal. He could find no better parallel for the summary manner in which they disposed of the cases of naval officers than the examination of the Hunchback WIRZ: "Off with his head—so much for Buckingham." He said that at a meeting of the Naval Board one of them solemnly led a resolution providing that the sessions of the Board should be held openly, but it was voted down by a large majority, after showing that the Board acted like a court of inquisition—that it spurned testimony whose tendency was to exculpate, but that Board struck without hearing.

Mr. BUTLER, of Connecticut, offering resolutions, and defended the action of the Board.

Mr. BUTLER objected to the legal character of the Board, and said it was his conviction that they had not conformed to the law under which they were organized.

Mr. CLAYTON denied that any injustice had been done officers by removing or dismissing them without notice, as they held their offices during the pleasure of the Executive.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said the law contemplated rules and regulations by which officers of the Navy should have that justice which was not accorded to them.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 31.

ENLARGING GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Mr. HAVEN introduced a bill, which was passed, for the enlargement of the Custom-House, Post-Office and Court-House buildings at Buffalo.

VOLUNTEERS AGAINST THE INDIANS.

On motion of Mr. PERRY, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of accepting the services of volunteers to aid in the suppression of Indian hostilities on the Pacific Coast.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The General Appropriation bills were made the special order on and after the 15th of April, excepting Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

THE INDIANS IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, from Committee of Ways and Means, to which had been referred a bill for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Oregon and Washington, reported a substitute, appropriating $200,000, to be expended under the direction of the President, for restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the Pacific Coast, and $100,000 to purchase gunpowder.

Mr. CAMPBELL said the original bill contemplated a rather warlike movement, but the Committee thought it would be better to report a measure looking to peace on the frontiers, as recommended by the Secretary of War.

Mr. ALLISON, while not disposed to throw any impediment in the way of the passage of the bill, was of the opinion that the charge made by General WOOL against General CURRY, ought to be investigated.

The charge was that Gen. CURRY, by calling out men, purchasing horses, &c., was involving the Treasury to an expense of from two to four millions.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Penn., was in favor of voting money forthwith, and holding the Administration to account hereafter.

Mr. BOCOCK said it was sufficient for him to know that hostilities exist, to justify an appropriation for their suppression.

Mr. LANE of Oregon, proceeded to show that the war commenced against the Indians was not instigated by the white settlers, whom he eulogized as orderly, peaceable and gallant. The day has passed when Gen. WOOL can chastise the Indians of those Territories.

Mr. ANDERSON of Washington Territory, insisted on the necessity of the appropriation. It was not to fit out military expeditions, or to pay one dollar for the expenses of war, but to preserve peace by supporting friendly Indians on Columbia river, and preventing them from joining hostile tribes.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, in referring to the conflicting statements about the affairs of Oregon and Washington Territories, said he thought an investigation was necessary before voting money.

Mr. PHELPS advocated immediate action on the bill.

The Hudson River Open at Newburg.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

NEWBURG, Monday, March 31.

The ferry boat between Fishkill and Newburg has commenced its regular trips through to-day.

The Southern Mail—Discharge of Captain Adams.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 31.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday 25th inst. week, are on hand.

Captain ADAMS, arrested at Mobile on the charge of shooting a sailor at Chinche Island, has been discharged by the Court.

Railroad Reorganized.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, March 31.

The freight train from Springfield for Hartford ran off the track at Windsor this morning, delaying the transmission generally, and delaying the passage of passengers three several hours.

News From Kansas.

St. Louis, Saturday, March 29.

Gen. LANE, Senator elect from Kansas, arrived here yesterday, bound for Washington. The United States District Court for Kansas meets at Lecompton on the 28th of April, when, it is expected, the Grand Jury will take into consideration the charges against the members of the late Legislature and the Free-State Government. Affairs in Kansas were quiet when Gen. LANE left.

News From New-Mexico.

St. Louis, Saturday, March 29.

The Santa Fé mail is not expected to arrive here this evening, on account of the alleged want of means of the late contractors to transport it. The outward mail of February is still lying at Westport.

Advices by private express, from New-Mexico, report the Indians as quiet, and suing urgently for peace.

No Mails Sent from Tybee.

SAVANNAH, Monday, March 31.

The ship *Independent*, Capt. FREEMAN, was at Tybee on the 26th of March, loading salt, for New-York. The Spanish Government had issued orders to allow only those vessels which had obtained permits to sail; and that no further permits to ship salt be granted.

Illness of Commodore McKeever.

NORFOLK, Va., Monday, March 31.

Commodore MCKEEVER, Superintendent of the Gosport Navy Yard, has an attack of apoplexy, and it is thought cannot recover.

United States Cutter Bobbin.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, March 31.

The United States cutter *Bobbin* has arrived at this port.

The Southern Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 29.

The United States Mail steamship *Southerner* arrived here at this o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, March 29.

The steamship *Alabama* arrived at this port this morning.

Snow Storm at the South.

NORFOLK, Va., Monday, March 31.

A severe snow storm prevails here to-day.

POLITICAL.

Republican State Convention in Michigan—7,000 Republicans in Council.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ANN ARBOR, Wednesday, March 26, 1856.

The Republican State Convention for the nomination of Delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention was held in this village to-day, and was largely attended.

The Convention organized by the appointment of Hon. HENRY G. WELLS of Kalamazoo County, as President; William M. McConnell of Oakland County, Micah Porter of Washtenaw County, Charles Mosley of Calhoun County, John R. Kellogg of Allegan County, James M. Edmunds of Washtenaw County, Paul L. Benton of Genesee, Harvey Williams of Eaton, and Mr. Diefenbach of Wayne County, as Vice-Presidents; Henry Barnes of Detroit, G. W. Hoskins of Lancaster County, C. W. De Land of Jackson County, and A. S. Turner of Kent County, as Secretaries. The Convention then adjourned to this afternoon.

In the afternoon a Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and during the absence of the Committee Gov. JOHN S. BARRY, of Illinois, addressed the Convention in an eloquent argument on the aggressions of the Slave Power.

The following Delegates to the Republican National Convention were appointed:

At Large—H. D. POMEROY of Wayne, F. C. NEWTON of Lenawee, Moses B. AVERY of Kent, THOMAS A. BROWN of Wayne, Gov. KINGSLEY S. BINGHAM of Oakland, CHARLES E. STEARNS of Calhoun, and CHARLES B. PECK of Genesee.

First District—Alpheus FELCH of Washtenaw, Elisha Blair of Jackson, Charles T. Mitchell of Hillsdale, L. L. Lovell of Ionia, Elbridge G. Gale of Genesee, E. W. Carpenter of Kalamazoo, and James Sullivan of Cass.

First District—M. A. McNaughton, Edwin Lawrence, Kinsley S. Bingham. *Alternates*—Lorenzo Hand, William H. Pattison, George W. Lee.

Second District—George A. Coe of Branch, Isaac P. Christiancy of Monroe, W. J. Baxter of Hillsdale. *Alternates*—Charles J. Upson of St. Joseph, Perley Bills of Lenawee, and C. M. Crosswell of Adrian.

Third District—Hezekiah G. Wells of Kalamazoo, R. Strickland of Clinton, and John R. Kellogg of Allegan. *Alternates*—A. W. Fowler of Eaton, John McKinney of Van Buren, and A. H. Morrison of Berrien.

Fourth District—James L. Conger, A. P. Davis, and Dr. N. B. Shinks. *Alternates*—Nathan Dickinson, James Seymour, and A. W. Williams.

Strong Anti-Nebraska resolutions were presented by Hon. ZE K. CLARKE, and adopted. Speeches were subsequently made by Gov. BINGHAM, Hon. JAMES L. CONGER, Hon. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER and others. The Convention adjourned sine die in the afternoon.

KANSAS AID MEETING.

In the evening a Kansas Aid meeting was held, at which several large subscriptions were made to the Michigan Settlement in Kansas. A State Kansas Aid Association was formed, with the following officers: President, E. F. BARNARD, of Detroit; Vice-President, JAMES SULLIVAN, of Ann; Secretary, W. J. RAY, of Detroit; Treasurer, Hon. D. MCCOMBS, of Ann Harbor.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—D. C. Henderson, of Kalamazoo; John McKinney, Alfred Mc. Ford, of Hillsdale; S. D. Noble, of Washtenaw, and Hon. Nathan Power of Oakland.

Speeches were made by Rev. A. M. CLAIR, Gov. BINGHAM, Hon. JOHN R. KELLOGG, D. MCARTHUR and others. It appears that a large number of persons are desirous of emigrating from Michigan and forming a settlement in some free spot in Kansas. For this purpose two Associations have been formed,—one of members of the Company; the other is for the collection of subscriptions. MICHIGAN.

Dirty Tenant-Houses—The Remedy—Mr. Falconer Charges the Proposal to Imaginary Tenants upon the Legislative Committee.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 31, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It will be generally admitted that it is the duty of the occupants of a house to keep it clean, and therefore, landlords usually prescribe rules to all the tenants of such houses, by which, if observed, the premises will be kept clean and in good order; and there would be a great deal less complaint if these rules were enforced. That the health and comfort of tenants, generally, would be promoted thereby, there can be no question.

Then why is it not done? you will ask; simply, in my opinion, because the landlord, whom it is generally expected to perform this duty, is *loath* if he attempts it) and heavily mulcted in damages in various ways. First, by his apartments being made still more filthy and his property injured or destroyed by the perverse tenant; and as if this were not enough he is then saddled with the costs of ejectment, often doubled; and then he takes a new tenant who, perhaps, does no better. The result is, the present condition of tenant houses, as described by your reporters, and yet it is the fashion to throw all the blame on the landlords—with what justice I leave the public to judge. The remedy which suggests itself to me and many others, is simple and may be made effectual. Let the present Legislature pass an act reducing the cost of a "Dispossess Warrant" for a tenant holds, to the nominal sum of one dollar or less, unless a defence be set up, in which case the tenant should be required to give security to pay the costs, if it is not sustained; and let the act apply to none complying with the rules of cleanliness as set forth in the agreement, as well as non-payment of rent and hostile arms.

Let such a law go into effect during the 1st of May, and throughout the community will be manifest. Many tenants will be reformed in their habits, and ejectments be less common, and the public health improved.

Your reporter committed an error in imputing to Mr. FOSDICK the suggestion of a "graduated fee," as a remedy. It was Saturday, I think. That suggestion was made by Mr. DUNCAN, or some other member of the Committee. F.

Correction.

In the notice of Cotton at New-Orleans March 26, communicated to-day, instead of 10,000, as published in this morning's paper.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY.

Not any matters of special importance were transacted at the Police Courts yesterday. The Police of the Sixth Ward reported on their returns a cash of rape in their District, but when the case came for examination before Justice CONNOLLY, the heinous charge proved to be a much smaller affair—it dwindled down to a technical "indecent assault." The defendant was a gray headed man, and the complainant a little girl of 10 or 11 years.

The matter having been passed upon, some little stir was created by the exhibition of four dashy-looking men, said, by the officers who arrested them, to be

NOTORIOUS PICKPOCKETS.

The parties or individuals gave their names as Edward Van Dorp, James Williams, William Smith and John Hogan. The fellows who had them in charge said they found them promiscuously engaged at the picture store of Williams & Stevens, Broadway, and knowing that they were not there on the visitors ticket, they deemed it best to secure them. Justice CONNOLLY thought so too, and therefore ordered them to be locked up for examination.

SUICIDE BY CUTTING THE THROAT.

Andrew Haviland, a provision merchant, residing at No. 47 McDougal-street, committed suicide at his residence at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, by cutting his throat with a razor. Mr. Haviland had just returned home with his wife, with whom he had been spending the evening at the theatre. He retired to a room for a moment, and his wife on going into the apartment shortly afterward found him dead. The deceased had been in ill health for some time, and died in less than an hour. Coroner GEDNEY held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide while temporarily deranged. The deceased was 54 years of age. He was a native of Westchester County.

CHARGE WITH STEALING A WATCH.

Cornelius Henry Vannest was again brought up, in custody of Sergeant Jourdan, charged with having purloined from his own use a valuable gold watch belonging to a Mr. Henry Holt. The alleged offence was committed more than a year ago, since which time the defendant and complainant have been to San Francisco, and there engaged in business together. The case is a singular and complicated one. The defendant denounced the charge as a conspiracy against him, and gave bail for his appearance to answer.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Randolph, the German Jew whose grocery, on the corner of Mott and Houston streets, a large quantity of stolen property was found secreted a few days ago, with his clerk, undergoing an examination in the Lower Police Court. A large quantity of the goods so found has been reclaimed by the owners.

CAPTURE OF A SHOPLIFTER.

Saturday morning one of the Officers of the Reserved Corps saw a man named Maxim Dudenstine go into the store of Simeon, Stoowell & Co., No. 97 Broadway, in company with another person. They soon came out, and Dudenstine started off with a box under his arm. Officers asked him what he had. He at first refused to tell, but finally confessed that he had a piece of silk worth $100, which he had just taken from the store. Justice CONNOLLY committed him in default of $1,000 bail.

FOUND UNDER A BED.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a man named Moore was found secreted under a bed in one of the private rooms of the Rainbow Hotel in Beekman-street. Various burglars' instruments were found in his possession. He was given in charge of a Second Ward Policeman. He was brought before Justice HOGAN, who committed him.

DEAD NEWBORN INFANT.

Two dead, newborn, apparently twins, were found by a SCOTCH girl, yesterday, at the house of Mr. Hallenbeck, No. 5 West Twenty-first-street. They were found in an ash barrel under the stoop. The bodies had been placed in a bundle of rags, and the bundle was found by a Mrs. Ann Smith, who resides in the basement of the house. The bodies were taken charge of by Officer Hall, and conveyed to the Dead House, where they were viewed by Coroner GEDNEY, who ordered an inquest to be held on the bodies.

The Telegraph Hoax by Uncle Sam!!

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Last Saturday a firm had occasion to telegraph us from Virginia, and although our names is in the Directory, and our place of business lower down than the City Hall, yet the expert attaches of the "New-York and New-Orleans Telegraph" office, Pearl's Building, Nassau-street, could not find us, nor would they give satisfaction that meaning other than referring to the boy who took out the dispatch and whose duty it was to find us!

What says Mr. AMOS KENDALL to this? Is there no redress, but from the ragged runners at two dollars per week? And must we wait for our dispatches until we are advised by mail, as in our case, that they were sent, and on application we may obtain them? Have we not a Branch "Circumlocution Office" in our midst? AN OLD FIRM.

The Fulton Ferry Boats.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your statement that the Union Ferry Company have recently adopted powerful steam fire engines to their boats, since the Company sense injunction. These engines, (by Gunnison's patent) were adopted more than five years ago, and are depended upon as well for supplying the boiler and pumping out the boat, as for protection against fire. The Company long ago recognized and acted upon the necessity for ample precautions against the dangers to which public attention has, by the recent disaster, been so closely directed. A DIRECTOR.

Fell in a Fit.

On Saturday evening about 8 o'clock, a young man, while passing the residence of Mr. W. T. DAGGETT, No. 27 Pittsburgh-st., observed to fall on the pavement in the convulsions of a violent epileptic fit. Mr. DAGGETT and several others immediately came up, and the poor sufferer was taken struggling into the basement of No. 27, where every attention that extreme kindness could dictate was bestowed by Mrs. DAGGETT. Dr. BUNN was called in. After 2 o'clock, the stupor of insensibility still remaining, a policeman was called and a search made to ascertain the name and residence of the patient. An old letter bore the name of ANDREW GERENGOLDT, Providence, R. I., without any other indication to show his identity or residence. At about 12½ o'clock, a stretch with blankets was procured, and the patient was conveyed to the Eighteenth Ward Station-house, in East Twenty-second-street.

Persons subject to this terrible affliction should always carry their name and address about their persons.

Fires.

FIRE IN ATTORNEY-STREET.

A bakery, located at No. 171 Attorney-street, was damaged by fire to the extent of $500, about 11 o'clock on Sunday night.

FIRE ON BOARD A SLOOP.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out on the sloop *Sweepers*, of Southport, Me., lying at the foot of Pike-street. She was loaded with hay, which was somewhat damaged.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Stamford Bank vs. Princess V. Barnum.

SUPREME COURT—At Chambers—March 28.

Amount of plaintiff's claim, $8,101 50.

The defendant, Barnum, having consented in connexion with the order hereto annexed, and having been duly sworn, says:

Other supplementary proceedings have been instituted against me prior to the present one. There are four of them; three of them in the Supreme Court and one in the Court of Common Pleas of this City. I was examined on each of those proceedings fully, and at length by the counsel of the judgment creditors. I was also attended on the examination by my own counsel, Mr. Gerard. There was a Receiver appointed by order of the Court of all my property in those proceedings. I was ordered by the Court to make an assignment to the Receiver of all my property under the proceedings I have referred to. I executed the assignment in pursuance of the directions and order of the Court. The assignment was executed under the direction and in the presence of Judge Russell. A petition was presented to Judge Russell, Alderman Lilly was appointed Receiver. The Receiver was required to give a bond with one surety. The bond was in the penalty of $40,000, and the Receiver and surety justified to double the amount.

The judgment in the above-named proceedings which I have referred to, amounted to about $40,000. Those claims are all of them, with the exception of $8,000, and interest, have been paid on account of the judgment upon those claims.

Question.—Have you transferred and delivered to Mr. Lilly, the Receiver, all the property you had been possessed of, or in any way entitled to, at the time of the assignment, or thereafter by order of the Supreme Court?

Question.—Have you concealed or secreted from the possession of the Receiver any portion of your property since the making of your said assignment to Mr. Lilly, the Receiver?

Answer.—I have not.

Question.—Have you the amount or about the amount of the dividend which you expect to receive from the estate of the insolvent bank, or any portion of it, and the time when you expect to receive it?

Answer.—I have not the slightest expectation, nor any reason to believe that Mr. Barnum expects to receive any dividend from the estate of the insolvent bank, or any portion of it. His property is in such a condition that the estate of the insolvent bank will probably receive nothing from it. I am satisfied that during the time Mr. Barnum was in possession of his property, and while creditors could do something with it, it was rapidly lessened, and the amount of the judgments increased. The Receiver is now endeavoring to collect the outstanding claims, and I have no doubt will succeed in collecting a portion of them, but I am satisfied that Mr. Barnum's property will not realize enough to pay the expenses of receivership.

Sworn before me this 28th day of March, 1856.

JOHN H. REED, Commissioner of Deeds.

The Fenian Conspiracy.

INVITATION TO RUSSIA TO JOIN THE CONSPIRACY.

From our Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 19, 1856.

I am sure you believe what you said last night about the Fenian conspiracy. Every day appears to confirm it. I mention on Sunday that during the visit of Count WALEWSKI to Baden Baden, and after the conclusion of the Congress, he called on the Emperor of Austria, and in a wholly unofficial manner, but on a subject which he had learned with certainty from the personal confidant of Napoleon. The Count spoke of the state of Europe, and of the probability of a renewal of the war, and suggested that Austria should join the Western Powers, and thus secure for herself the most favorable conditions. The Emperor of Austria replied that he could not do so, as he was bound by treaty to Russia, and that he could not break his word. The Count then asked if he would not at least remain neutral, and the Emperor answered that he would, but that he could not promise more than a month in the life.

As we have spoken hypothetically we may as well state that the Emperor of Austria has since declared that he will not be bound by his treaty with Russia, and that he will join the Western Powers if necessary to maintain the independence of Europe. We will refer our readers to the above statement for the explanation of the Emperor's conduct at all events we will not drop our pen without remarking that the Emperor of Austria is evidently pressing how very much our interests are identified with his own, and that he would in all probability be willing to sacrifice a considerable sum, and even run many months' risk of a war, rather than see the Western Powers succumb, and this great power of Europe crushed.

The Emperor is also anxious to secure the assistance of Sweden, and this event is now in progress. The Count WALEWSKI is at Stockholm, and has been received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Swedish people are ready, and we hope for, any sacrifice to secure the independence of Europe, but the Government is not so ready, and we have no more than a cable in the air.

As we have spoken hypothetically we may as well state that the Emperor of Austria has since declared that he will not be bound by his treaty with Russia, and that he will join the Western Powers if necessary to maintain the independence of Europe. We will refer our readers to the above statement for the explanation of the Emperor's conduct at all events we will not drop our pen without remarking that the Emperor of Austria is evidently pressing how very much our interests are identified with his own, and that he would in all probability be willing to sacrifice a considerable sum, and even run many months' risk of a war, rather than see the Western Powers succumb, and this great power of Europe crushed.

The Emperor is also anxious to secure the assistance of Sweden, and this event is now in progress. The Count WALEWSKI is at Stockholm, and has been received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Swedish people are ready, and we hope for, any sacrifice to secure the independence of Europe, but the Government is not so ready, and we have no more than a cable in the air.

The Dispute between England and the United States.

BRITISH VIEW OF THE DIFFICULTY ON ENLISTMENTS.

FATAL DUEL BETWEEN TWO PRUSSIAN OFFICERS.

THE ARMISTICE IN THE CRIMEA.

BRITISH AGITATION IN RUSSIA.

Intervention of Louis Napoleon and the Emperor. His Conduct in the Affair of Spain—Islands of the Baltic Ceded to Russia—Everything Else in Small Coin.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 19, 1856.

The interference of the Emperor of the French in the affairs of Spain, and with the Pope, and of the great European potentates, and the present condition of affairs, are the topics of the day. The Count de PALMELLA, Minister of Spain at this Court, invited Baron ORLOFF, Russian Ambassador, and Count WALEWSKI, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to dinner on Saturday last. The Count de PALMELLA, Minister of Spain at this Court, invited Baron ORLOFF, Russian Ambassador, and Count WALEWSKI, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to dinner on Saturday last.

The Count de PALMELLA, Minister of Spain at this Court, invited Baron ORLOFF, Russian Ambassador, and Count WALEWSKI, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to dinner on Saturday last.

The Count de PALMELLA, Minister

INSTRUCTION

MARKET REPORTS

BANK NOTICES

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MEDICAL.

INSURANCE.

LONG ISLAND

DRY GOODS.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FURNITURE.

BOARDING.

RAILROADS.

PROPOSALS.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

ZINC PAINTS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

FOR THE SOUTH.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.